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of the factory operatives in Russia. There are, in addition, texts (or translations) of the German insurance law, the Swiss employers' liability act of 1887, and the project of a Dutch law for the protection of children. Two minor articles and two elaborate book reviews complete the number.

The new review promises to be of great value to those who desire to follow the investigations concerning the condition of the laboring class and the labor legislation in the different countries of Europe. Most of the articles are commentaries on such investigations or legislation. Some of them possess original value. Such, for instance, is the article on the Russian factory operatives. Dr. Erismann and his colleagues took statistics of over a hundred thousand men, women, and children, employed in the factories of the government of Moscow. Their investigations covered measurements of height, size of chest, weight, and muscular strength, and give us most interesting anthropometrical results, which in a succeeding number are to be coupled with influence of employment, *etc.* It is curious to notice that the men are only five feet five inches in height, with a thirty-four inch chest, and the women only five feet, with a thirty-two inch chest. A series of diagrams present the changes in height and chest-girth from childhood to old age.

The typographical appearance of the *Archiv* is excellent, much superior to that of most of the German periodicals; and the articles are shorter and more lucid than we are accustomed to expect from German scientists.

RICHMOND M. SMITH.

The Census of Massachusetts: 1885. Prepared under the direction of CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Volume I. *Population and Social Statistics*, Part I. Boston, 1887. — 8vo, xci, 685 pp.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. December, 1887. Boston, 1887. — 8vo, 294 pp.

The census of Massachusetts for 1885, now being published, deserves notice not only for the care with which it was taken under the direction of the skilled officers of the bureau of statistics of labor, but on account of the marked advance in statistical methods and results. The card system was employed, each individual of the commonwealth having one card devoted to him on which all the facts—sex, age, place of birth, parentage, occupation *etc.*—were entered. The advantage of this method is that the cards can be arranged and rearranged at pleasure to follow out any particular fact and correlate it with other facts. If I wish to know, for instance, in what occupations the Irishmen between the ages of 20 and 30 are engaged, all I have to do is to separate first the Irish

males, then the age period 20 to 30, and then those engaged in occupations. The volume before us illustrates the fruitfulness of the method. It contains a greater detail of information in respect to population than has ever been presented in any previous census taken in this country. The population of Massachusetts is analyzed in the following directions : number, increase and decrease, by towns ; sex ; polls and voters ; families, number and size ; dwelling houses, number and material ; color and race, by native and foreign-born ; conjugal condition, by native and foreign-born and age-periods ; ages ; relation to head of family ; place of birth ; parent nativity. Many of these facts are correlated.

The most interesting data presented in this volume are those in relation to parent nativity, that is, native or foreign parentage. Some of the facts disclosed are astonishing. The following little table will give them in a summarized form :

PARENT NATIVITY.	NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.		TOTAL NATIVE BORN.	TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.	TOTAL POPULATION.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
The State	683,284	726,990	244,600	282,267	1,415,274	526,867	1,942,141
Native parentage . . .	407,618	445,621	966	1,286	853,239	2,252	855,491
Foreign parentage . . .	198,238	204,955	239,700	276,976	403,193	516,676	919,869
Mixed parentage . . .	56,029	59,456	1,799	2,457	115,485	4,256	119,741
Unknown parentage . .	26,399	16,958	2,135	1,548	43,357	3,683	47,040

The following table reduces the above to percentages :

PARENT NATIVITY.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Of total native born.	Of total foreign born.	Of total population.
The State	100.00	100.00	100.00
Native parentage . . .	60.29	0.43	44.05
Foreign parentage . . .	28.49	98.06	47.36
Mixed parentage . . .	8.16	0.81	6.17
Unknown parentage . .	3.06	0.70	2.42

In some of the factory towns almost the entire population is of foreign parentage. In the city of Holyoke, only 15.94 per cent of the inhabitants are of native parentage ; in the city of Fall River, only 17.61 per cent ; in Lawrence, only 21.87 per cent ; in Lowell, 30.10 per cent ; in Cambridge, 33.33 per cent.

An interesting question may be raised as to the future population of

the state. With the unchecked immigration and the fact that the foreign-born are largely in the productive ages of manhood and womanhood, will not the native element become a fast disappearing fraction of the population? The census promises us statistics in the next volume of the number of children borne by native and foreign-born mothers and the number of children living. This will determine to a certain extent the question of relative fruitfulness. In the meantime this volume shows us the age classification of the native and the foreign-born. It appears that of the women from 20 to 39 years of age (the child-bearing period) the foreign-born are 36.25 per cent. This large proportion seems to be due partly to the employment of women in factories, which causes a large excess of women of that age among the foreign-born—even greater than the excess of women of that age among the natives. The proportion of the foreign-born that marry does not seem to be any greater than of the natives, as is shown by the following table :

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN MASSACHUSETTS.
PERSONS 20 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: *Percentages.*

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES.		FEMALES.		AGGREGATES.	
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.
Single . . .	32.20	25.90	29.09	25.67	30.57	25.78
Married . . .	62.19	67.92	56.16	57.97	59.02	62.58
Widowed . .	5.34	6.10	14.34	16.24	10.07	11.54
Divorced . .	0.25	0.06	0.41	0.11	0.33	0.09
Unknown . .	0.02	0.02	...	0.01	0.01	0.01

The labor bureau report consists of the census figures of the unemployed. It must not be supposed that this return throws light on the number who were unemployed on account of strikes or labor troubles, or because trade was dull, or because they were tramps and vagabonds—it may include all these, but it does not specify them. It is simply an enumeration of the number of months each person was actually unemployed at his occupation, or at any other occupation. Fishermen, for instance, are commonly unemployed four months of the year at their chief occupation. The figures give us interesting information regarding different occupations, but they are not a contribution to the question of competition among laborers to get work. The conclusion, therefore, that the work might have been done by this same number of laborers in 307 days working only nine hours per day has no practical value, because in many occupations the time cannot be distributed.

R. M. S.